

# THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIII.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1863.

NUMBER 100.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
PRENTICE, HENDERSON & SONS,  
JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,  
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Thursday, April 2.* Franklin Osborn (case continued from Tuesday last), charged with stealing a watch. Discharged and presented as a suspected felon. Held to bail in \$200 for six months, which was given.

John Cowden, suspected felon. Bail \$200 for three months.

Commonwealth by Thomas Boyle vs Mary Holloman and Pat Sheela. Contained until tomorrow.

It has been announced that Col. Fry, the new Provost Marshal General, was at the battle of New Springfield, and shot Gen. Zollicoffer. A general who is said to be Col. Fry when Gen. Buell says this is a mistake. Gen. Buell's career was in command of an Ohio regiment.

*Albany Journal.*

James B. Fry, of Illinois, the new Provost Marshal General, was a Captain in the Adjutant General's Department when the civil war broke out, and was in Kentucky as Chief of Staff to Gen. Buell. Speed Smith Fry, of Kentucky, was commissioned Colonel of the 4th Kentucky Infantry on October 9, 1861, fought Mill Spring, and Gen. Zollicoffer, has since been promoted to the office of Brigadier General, March 21, 1862, and is now in the interior of our State co-operating with Gen. Carter in defending our State from rebel raids. Gen. Fry was among the first to take up arms in support of the Union, and company A, of his regiment, raised by Wellington Hartlan, was the first full company organized in the State, and opened Camp Dix, Robinson.

BUT A Union officer, having advertised for apartments, received through the office the following reply, written in a female hand:

SEEING your notice in the paper describing a front room with board in a private family, I, having a good cow-house for rent, on the alleys, and well furnished, well situated, will let you have it. You are a Unionist, can accommodate you.

The writer also desired that application should be made to a well known clergyman of the city, thus adding lorgency to a mean effort at insult. The woman who penned the scrawl may occupy a cow-house, for from this expression of her milk of human kindness, she must have fed on rebellion of theithers kind, and it has permeated her brain. Such vaccine virus is diagnostic to her "or any other woman."

THE Cincinnati Enquirer tells us that the "Reading city, Pa., has gone Democratic." When the deud it ever go anything else? Once, we believe, Gov. Pollock carried it by a small majority against Bigler, but the memory of man cannot recall another instance when it has not given from 300 to 500 majority for the Democratic ticket.

THE ANDERSON THOR.—The telegraph informs us that the Anderson cavalry troop have been mustered out of service. This does not include the regiment, but only the twenty-one remaining members of the old organization, originally the body-guard of Gen. Buell.

SUPPRESSED.—The first act of Col. Chester Harding, commanding at St. Joseph, was to order the suppression of the Chicago Times and Medary's Crisis in his district. Assistants are ordered to enforce the suppression within their jurisdiction.

We are requested to state that the John B. Hinkle, who was charged with committing a misdemeanor in New Albany on Tuesday, is not the son of the worthy Janitor at Old Fellow's Hall.

THE New Bedford people complain of finding gravel in their coffee. One lot of three pounds yielded three quarters of a pound of gravel. That coffee ought "to settle" quickly.

Mr. Yancey was recognized by the Fishmongers of London, and Mason has been feasted by the Lord Mayor of that city, a personage generally selected as the head nob of the civic adveners.

JAMES MORGAN.—A volume entitled "West Point and Political Generals," soon to be issued by a Southern publishing house, gives a brief summary of the exploits of Morgan the great Kentucky partisan. They border on the marvelous, yet the Charleston Mercury says they are strictly authentic. We might believe these marvellous stories if we did not know that they were more than half fiction. The work says:

"He began with a host of horse, which he brought with him, and during his course as brought with him the lines of the enemy, and turned over to the Confederate service nearly five thousand men. He has generally been to the head of more than one thousand men, and has commanded a division, and with about one hundred and seventy-five and returned with one thousand and two hundred. He has within two years fought more than twenty, and killed and captured more than sixteen thousand of the enemy, and has made upward of fourteen thousand prisoners. His expeditions have always been of the most daring description; he has never, but once, been forced to fight, and has never been of the most desperate character, but has been uniformly victorious. He has frequently marched hundreds of miles from camp to camp, and with his force, and with the enemy, whose strength was greatly enhanced by the possession of railroads and telegraphs, stretching around him like a web, and, in his marchings, increasing the power of concentration, while the danger of his situation, the sagacity with which he has always been enabled to pluck triumph from the very jaws of destruction, has rendered the military genius of the highest order."

The following is a summary of Morgan's exploits in the six months beginning July 4, 1862, and ending Jan. 4, 1863: Between 12,000 and 15,000 rebels were captured, and 4,695 men raised within the enemy's lines, and armed and equipped by himself, he having received but 200 added from the Government.

(Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.) GENERAL ROUSSEAU'S RETURN TO GA. MURKINNSBORO, TENN., March 29, 1863.

Yesterday was a great day in the camp of the 1st division, 14th army corps. Gen. Rousseau, the old commander, was drummed out, re-named, and sent to see the boys. The 2d brigade is impossible to see the popularity of Gen. Rousseau among the boys who served under him so long, and is shocked upon his arrival. He is looked upon as the Arch of the army, and would be the Arch of Minerva bestow'd upon him, would even be regarded as the Achilles of the present war. His lusty form, his smiling countenance, and cheerful disposition, and the venerable age of the old man, the idol of the army.

To earn reward he made a few remarks, thanking them kindly for their good wishes, and hoping that they would be in the future what they were in the past. He left in such a hurry, however, that it was represented at home and abroad as one among the best in the service. An officer close to the chief said that the reputation which the division enjoyed was due to the fact that he had been the cause of some trouble, surprising that his presence among his old war-worn comrades evoked the most lively emotions of gratitude and joy.

The 1st Kentucky was the first regt. to march in the streets of Atlanta, 4th Indiana, 8th Illinois, Loomis' battery, and 34 Ohio. The men were drawn up on the colorline of each regiment as the General approached, and the first sight of him was a signal for a roar of applause.

To earn reward he made a few remarks, thanking them kindly for their good wishes, and hoping that they would be in the future what they were in the past. He left in such a hurry, however, that it was represented at home and abroad as one among the best in the service. An officer close to the chief said that the reputation which the division enjoyed was due to the fact that he had been the cause of some trouble, surprising that his presence among his old war-worn comrades evoked the most lively emotions of gratitude and joy.

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

Father Report.—President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diario Oficial, pronounces fairly safe the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican Provinces to the United States.

There is a 10 year old boy in Hartford, Conn., named Meno, who is about 20 inches tall and slender, and which is the height of most children to mother's recognition. I never saw frogs so jolly and joyous as on this occasion; and there must be something more than ordinary in the man who could evoke the feelings which prompt the latter.

CONSERVATIVE.—

## LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

Edited and Published by  
S. H. BREWER, & CO.,  
Opp. 4th and Main Streets,  
between Third and Fourth.

PAUL H. SHIFFMAN, Editors.  
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor & Reporter.

### UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
JOSHUA F. BELL, of Boyle.  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
RICHARD T. JACOB, of Oldham.  
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
JOHN M. HARLAN, of Franklin.  
FOR STATE TREASURER,  
JAMES H. GARFIELD, of Clay.  
FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,  
THOMAS S. PAGE, of Franklin.  
FOR REGISTRAR OF LAND OFFICE,  
JAMES A. DAWSON, of Hart.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
DANIEL REEVESON, of Franklin.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,  
JAMES GRIFFIN, George D. PRENTICE,  
JOSHUA FEYER, George P. DOERN,  
HAMILTON FORD, John B. BARKER,  
RICHARD KNOTT.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1863.

We agree with our neighbor that the Northern Democracy and the conservatives who now act with them are the traitors Kentucky has in their contest.—*Louis Journal*.

So the Journal says; but the party he supports here don't say any such thing.—*Local Democrat*.

Yes it does; it says unmistakably the very thing. It's in its platform:

*Resolved*, That the masses of the American people throughout this whole land are now offering up their daily and hundred prayers for the war, and desiring to have the most powerful, most influential, most devastating and most cruel war of modern times shall be brought to a close; that the Government at Washington find its power well nigh exhausted to continue a conflict which the awakened judgment of a Christian and civilized people emphatically condemns, and upon which the displeasure of Heaven would seem to have fallen.

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

*Resolved*, That this General Assembly hath with unanimous voice, the leaders of your affairs, but those who are in the employ of the non-slaveholding States in their late elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose on their part to co-operate with other loyal friends to give effect to the rights of every section, and maintain the Union and the Constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the Republic.

There it is. O most desperate neighbor, expressed as fitly as we could have expressed it ourselves, and a good deal more fitly than you would have expressed it.

And now, neighbor, we intend to show, while the Journal and the Journal's party say so, neither you nor your party in reality say anything such.

You yourself do not really look upon the Northern Democracy as your friends; you are not willing to co-operate with them; on the contrary, you refuse all co-operation with them except on conditions which they reject.

You deserted the Northern Democracy when you deserted the Union party of Kentucky. The Northern Democracy, while vigorously opposing in all legitimate ways the policy of the Administration, are at the same time for a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is put down. You are for stopping the war and letting the rebellion triumph.

You neither agree with the Northern Democracy nor sympathize with them. You repudiate their platform. You denounce their policy.

You treat them not as friends but as enemies. You are willing to unite with them on your own terms, which they score, but not on theirs, which you score. This is what you say in reality. And your party, the secession party of Kentucky, says the same thing. It says in its platform:

*Resolved*, That Kentucky will cordially unite with the Democracy in carrying out your own ends, which God, are not the ends of that noble and invincible body of patriots, and can never be carried out with their consent. Therefore, you will not unite with them. There is in fact between you and the Northern Democracy no community of view or of sentiment. They are your enemies and you are theirs.

All this talk among the anti-Unionists of Kentucky about standing by the Northern Democracy is sheer gammon. It is but a resumption of the game that was interrupted by the dispersion of the late secession convention at Frankfort, and is certainly none the less transparent for being played in the columns of the Louisville Democrat instead of the Frankfort Yeoman. The recognized exponent of the Northern Democracy is Governor Seymour. What have these self-styled Democrats, who stand on the secession platform, in common with him? What have they in common with the Democrats of our sister State of Indiana, as represented in the strong and eloquent paper from the Democratic State Central Committee which we quote elsewhere? What have they in common with any acknowledged representative of the Northern Democracy?

We challenge the Editor of the Democrat to name one such representative who does not repudiate the platform on which our neighbor has planted himself after having abandoned the Union party. There is not one. If there is, let the Editor of the Democrat name that one, or forever after hold his peace on the subject.

So it hopes to dispose of the fact that one of our Congressmen voted against the appropriation of the \$700,000,000 to support the war, and that this is still offered to vote for it. That is the fact. The Journal does not give a reason for it. If they had voted for it, the Journal says, "they would have exposed themselves to the clamor of supporting a war for the abolition of slavery."

Does this explanation help the Journal's cause at all? That is precisely the reason; and that is the reason we say they did right. It is an excellent reason. It is our reason now.—*Local Democrat*.

Then you admit, do you, neighbor, that, if they had actually voted for the appropriation, the charge that they were "supporting a war for the abolition of slavery" would have a "calumny." Very well, we agree with you, Mr. Dunlap, of the Kentucky delegation, and Mr. Cox, the gallant Democrat from the Columbus District of Ohio, did actually vote for the appropriation; and most assuredly the charge that either of them is "supporting a war for the abolition of slavery" would be, what you very correctly though very unwittingly admit is to be, a "calumny." We are only amazed that you have suddenly adopted this "calumny" as the chief article of your political creed. What must be the apostle whose gospel is calumny?

Our neighbor says that "one of our Congressmen voted against the appropriation of the \$700,000,000 to support the war, and that six others refused to vote for it" and exclaims: "There is the fact." Yes, and there is the record which shows what the fact signifies. And there is the further fact that the whole delegation voted subsequently for another appropriation of some \$400,000,000 to support the war. And there is the still further fact that the delegation at all reasonable times and places have avowed themselves for the vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is put down. And there is the final fact that the delegation say the vote signifies what the record shows it does. Yet, in the face of all these facts, our neighbor has the unapprachable courage to assert, that, "owing to the programme of the war, they would not vote the money." *W.* however, are not much surprised at the *g* question. It is just about what might be expected from a partisan whose platform is a "calumny."

It is, as it is true as the proposition that we must try to preserve our constitutional rights by voluntarily letting the rebellion triumph.

The former is the favorite proposition of the abolitionists. The latter is the favorite proposition of the secessionists, including now our neighbor of the Democrats. Both propositions alike are spurned by the Union party of Kentucky and by the great conservative party of the North.

The true proposition is that we must crush the rebellion before we try to preserve our constitutional rights.

*Louisville Journal*

and the war.

Our neighbor of the Democrats persists in his alliance with Northern Democrats. But with what is his alliance? Not certain with the great Northern Democracy that tried with the election of last Fall. Northern Democrats, like Gov. Horatio Seymour, of New York, are friends to whom Kentucky should be true, and is true, but our neighbor does not affiliate with such Democrats in sentiment. They are for a vigorous prosecution of the war to crush the rebellion, which if not crushed will destroy the Union, and they are for leaving all matters for future settlement which cannot be settled now without paralyzing the national strength; they are for capturing the rebels by the sword and the bayonet, and for crushing radicalism at the ballot box. But there is a little faction of "the Northern Democracy" represented by the Woods in New York. At a meeting, a few nights since, they passed the following:

*Resolved*, That the masses of the American people throughout this whole land are now offering up their daily and hundred prayers for the war, and desiring to have the most powerful, most influential, most devastating and most cruel war of modern times shall be brought to a close; that the Government at Washington find its power well nigh exhausted to continue a conflict which the awakened judgment of a Christian and civilized people emphatically condemns, and upon which the displeasure of Heaven would seem to have fallen.

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

*Resolved*, That the members of the American people throughout this whole land are now offering up their daily and hundred prayers for the war, and desiring to have the most powerful, most influential, most devastating and most cruel war of modern times shall be brought to a close; that the Government at Washington find its power well nigh exhausted to continue a conflict which the awakened judgment of a Christian and civilized people emphatically condemns, and upon which the displeasure of Heaven would seem to have fallen.

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation, issued by Benedict Arnold on Oct. 20, 1780, after his treason had been discovered, and addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

We cannot comment upon the above more appropriately than by copying some paragraphs from a proclamation,



